

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 65; lowest, 48.
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 19.

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SIR PHILIP GIBBS SEES BRITISH TEST IN LABOR'S BATTLE

Toilers in All Lines Revolt Against a Return to Old Conditions After War Time Freedom.

MINERS ONLY A START

Unrest Spreads and Writer Fears for a European Conflict Lasting Twenty Years or More.

ENGLAND AT CROSSROADS

Decision Said to Lie in Whether Force or Idealism Wins the Government in Present Lineup.

By SIR PHILIP GIBBS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, May 7.

I want to tell the American people the underlying meaning of what is happening in England now, for they must be mystified and perhaps alarmed by the newspaper despatches from correspondents on this side. Since my last message the miners again have broken off negotiations with the coal mine owners in spite of great concessions offered by the Government and the employers, so that every great industry is crippled. There have been but few trains running and the gas lighting in many towns has been reduced to wartime conditions.

That news has reached the United States day by day, but it is perhaps unlikely that the meaning of this struggle has been clearly explained. Something is happening in England bigger than the "down tools" action by the miners, though that has been serious enough. It is a moral conflict far more than merely a material struggle between capital and labor. It is a battle between the forces of evil and ignorance on both sides; and goodwill and knowledge on both sides also are striving for victory in the national conscience.

Instinctively every class in England knows that issues are now being raised that will decide not only whether the miners shall receive certain wages but whether the British Empire will continue to hold her place and power or fall rapidly in decay, whether there shall be a European peace or twenty or thirty years of a new and devastating war, and whether in moral and physical results the victory in the last war was worth its sacrifice of blood and treasure or was utterly demoralizing and self-destructive.

Labor Changed by War.

Let me examine first the psychology of the laboring men and women. They were profoundly changed by the five years of war conditions. For the first time in their lives they enjoyed some little margin of wealth and luxury. The Government needed labor desperately and was willing to pay any wages demanded by workers. They demanded more and more, striking and winning always when they learned their value and power.

The Government yielded time and again to keep them good tempered and industrious while the war lasted. The workers acquired new tastes, dressed better and were lifted out of the squalor of their old slums; spent their few wages prodigally and saved not a penny for a rainy day.

Long after the war the Government continued to control the industries, and subsidies out of the public money were used to sustain wages while the cost of living stayed high.

It was bound to stop, as was shown by brutal figures, but wisdom would have used the time since the armistice to climb down gradually with full warning and explanation instead of issuing a sudden and staggering challenge. That has now happened to the miners, as it soon will happen to other industries, and not only the miners but all labor in the British Isles must be confronted with drastic wage cuts.

Laid to Psychological Laws.

It is no spirit of revolution which is arousing their resistance. There are revolutionary groups active in many industries, but so far without much of a following and opposed to the instincts of the vast majority. Not a desire for revolution but ordinary psychological laws after the mental advantage of the war are the cause of the workers' refusal to accept lower wage scales.

They revolt against the idea of returning to prewar conditions of life, which for millions of them meant foul slums, rags and tatters, bare

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Put in Your Coal Now, Senator Elkins Urges

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Senator Elkins of West Virginia issued a formal statement to-day urging the public to lay in its winter supply of coal as usual at this time of the year instead of waiting until the cold months again are at hand. He said that more than 200,000 miners were out of employment because of the lack of demand for coal and that their dependents were in distress.

Senator Elkins also declared that a sudden restoration of a market and an attempt to crowd the hauling of the bulk of the nation's coal into the fall and winter months would place upon the railroad a burden which they were unable to discharge.

LOST GIRL'S BODY IS FOUND IN POND

Miss Butterworth Evidently Drowned on the Night She Vanished Strangely.

NO MARKS OF VIOLENCE
Her Hat a Clue That Finally Leads Searchers to an Old Deep Quarry.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, May 7.
The body of Miss Marion C. Butterworth, Boston University graduate, and secretary to Miss Emily D. Proctor, was found in a deep quarry pond, one and a half miles south of this place, late to-night.

Miss Butterworth had been missing from her boarding house in Proctor since last Tuesday night. Thirty-five parties, numbering more than 1,500 persons, had been seeking the missing woman, and one of these parties, a group of four, led by Roy Minkler, who lived at the house where Miss Butterworth roomed, discovered the body.

The party found Miss Butterworth's hat this afternoon late, in a lonely road near the quarry, and this discovery led them to added activities. Soon the searchers found the body, fully dressed with the exception of her hat.

The body, according to the authorities, apparently had been in the water since Tuesday, the day on which she disappeared. After it had been taken from the water it was sent to Proctor hospital and the State pathologist was immediately called to determine the cause of death.

There were no observable marks of violence on the body. The disappearance of Miss Butterworth led to much excitement and speculation, especially on account of her social prominence and connection with the Proctor family. Several unexplained circumstances of the night of her disappearance, hints at an abduction, murder and suicide. Boston detectives had been called into the case.

On the night she vanished a farmer saw an automobile stop near his home, but the car sped away before he had an opportunity to observe the passengers or the number plates.

Exactly at the spot where the automobile was standing near the water disclosed trampled underbrush, broken saplings and indications on the ground that a struggle may have taken place. There were footprints leading to the water's edge.

Miss Butterworth went on Tuesday to the house of the Rev. G. B. Roberts, where she left a book she had borrowed a month before from Mrs. Roberts.

DR. SIMON BARUCH ILL AFTER HEART ATTACK
Physicians Concerned Over His Condition.

Dr. Simon Baruch, father of Bernard M. Baruch, is seriously ill in his home at 51 West Seventeenth street, it became known last night. A week ago he was stricken with heart disease. His physicians said last night that he was resting as comfortably as could be expected, but they were concerned over the outcome.

One of the physicians attending Dr. Baruch is Dr. Herman Baruch, his son. The others include Drs. Albert J. Wittson and Nathan Brill. Dr. Baruch said that his father's heart was weakened considerably by an attack of pneumonia a year ago.

Dr. Baruch is 82 years old. During the war he served as a surgeon on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate army. He is an authority on hydrotherapy.

INDUSTRIAL COURT UPHOLD IN KANSAS

Limitations Set by One Judge Overruled.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Kansas City, Mo., May 7.

The title of the Kansas Industrial Court law is sufficient in all respects. This was the ruling of the Kansas Supreme Court today in the case against Jerry Scott, a switchman, arrested during the "out-laws" strike a year ago.

The Supreme Court reversed the order of a district court. Judge McCamish of that court held that the title to the court law was not broad enough to cover the penalty clause, which provided jail and prison terms and fines for violating the provisions of the law.

By the order of the Supreme Court Scott must be tried for conspiracy to hinder the operation of an essential industry.

LONE BANDIT ESCAPES WITH DAY'S RECEIPTS
Holds Up Four Clerks in Department Store.

MATAWAN, N. J., May 7.—A lone bandit to-night held up four clerks in the department store of A. J. Carter, forced them into a rear room, where he compelled one of them at the point of a gun to open the cash drawer, and fled after getting the day's receipts. This is said to amount to several thousand dollars.

MARINE STRIKERS VOTE TO-RAY ON WAGE PROPOSALS

Prediction Made That 15 P. C. Cut Will Be Rejected by Engineers.

OWNERS STAND FIRM

Sailings Continue in Almost Normal Number, Says Shipping Board Head.

ARRESTS IN BROOKLYN

Three Men With Clubs Accused of Trying to Intimidate Crew of Ship.

Members of the Marine Engineers Union in all American ports will meet to-day and go through the form of voting on compromise proposals from Washington, three of which already have been rejected by the American Steamship Owners Association. The New York meeting will be held in Cooper Union at 2 P. M.

As the proposals include a 15 per cent. wage reduction, against which the strike that began last Sunday is principally directed, union leaders predicted last night that the decision in to-day's referendum will be "No."

The unions profess to be satisfied with the results of the strike thus far and to be in no mood for compromise. Although American vessels are sailing every day, albeit in reduced numbers, the strike leaders insist that everything is "allright." In Washington yesterday Admiral Benson said that sixty-seven Shipping Board vessels had sailed from American ports in the last week and that this number was almost normal.

H. H. Raymond, president of the Clyde-Mallory lines and of the American Steamship Association, dictated this: "There is every sign that the attempt of the engineers and unionized unions to paralyze American shipping is fast breaking down. American ships with full crews continue to go to sea from New York and other ports."

Ship Owners Unshaken in Stand.
"We do not hear of any further conferences in Washington, for the situation is clearing itself. There is absolutely no change in the attitude of the American Steamship Owners Association. We stand by our proposition of May 1 for a 15 per cent. reduction in wages and the elimination of overtime. The Shipping Board is standing unequivocally with us. We heartily endorse Admiral Benson's declaration to-day that we are operating our ships on the new scale; men who remain loyal will receive every consideration from us."

Seven steamships got away from New York yesterday. Saturday's sailing list is usually considerably larger. One of the seven, the Jefferson, belongs to the Old Dominion company, with which the unions say they have reached a settlement. Others are the Montank, Atlantic Transport line, for London; the Munson liner Lake Beacon, for Norfolk; the Ward liner Mexico for Havana; the City of Montgomery, Ocean Steamship Company, for Savannah; and the Deerfield of the Elder Steamship Company, for London.

Three men were arrested in Brooklyn yesterday and charged with trying to intimidate the crews of two Bull-Inshore ships, the Helen and the Carolyn, which were due to sail. In Charleston, S. C., two National Guard companies have been mobilized as a precautionary measure and ordered to patrol the waterfront and guard merchantmen.

How far the union leaders have gone in accepting, subject to a referendum, the proposals to be voted upon to-day is problematical. They say that Secretary of Labor Davis is the sponsor for the suggestions, and that they, the leaders, are merely acting as intermediaries in passing them along to the rank and file.

The suggestions reached New York in a telegram from the union heads in Washington, who have been conferring with Secretaries Davis and Hoover, and, to a lesser degree, with Admiral Benson. Anyway, they constitute a proposed basis of settlement.

Bonuses for Efficiency.

The proposals are, in brief: The unions accept a 15 per cent. wage cut which, they are told, would be offset by the payment of bonuses for efficiency.

The basic eight hour day is retained and workers are to be paid for overtime on a pro rata basis. There is to be a year's contract. Union men are not to be discriminated against in overtime, bonus and a year's contract. No offer of the unions to accept lower wages has been received by the owners, according to Winthrop L. Marvin, vice president and general manager of the association.

The result of the referendum to-day is to be reported to Secretary of Labor Davis by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Whatever it is, he hopes to have another series of conferences in Washington this week.

Bert L. Todd, head of the deep sea branch of the engineers, Local No. 80, said yesterday that the puzzle as to how some ships were enabled to sail in the face of the strike had been solved. He asserted that the Sea Service Bureau of the Shipping Board was using a list, prepared in wartime, of citizens who had

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Son of Henry Iselin Drowned Off Brittany

PARIS, May 7.—Harris Iselin, 22 years old, son of Henry Iselin, American banker, residing in Paris, was drowned yesterday off the coast of Brittany. A companion of young Iselin also lost his life.

The drowning occurred while they were crossing from the Isle St. Michael to the mainland. The young men undressed as the tide rose and attempted to swim, but were unable to save themselves.

BOSTON, May 7.—The young man who was drowned with Henry Iselin off the coast of Brittany yesterday was B. Hammond Tracy, Jr., son of B. Hammond Tracy of Wrentham, Mass. Tracy in February, 1917, went to France with a Harvard University contingent and served for two years.

Henry Iselin, father of the young man, left this country about thirty-five years ago to take up residence in Paris. He is a nephew of Adrian Iselin, the banker, and a cousin of C. Oliver Iselin, yachtman. It is said that during his residence abroad he has not communicated with any of his relatives in this city.

POLICE PARADERS HONOR U. S. DEAD

9,500 Marchers Halt With Bared Heads as 2,000 Bodies Reach Piers in Hoboken.

DECORATION FOR ENRIGHT

Commissioner Made Knight of Legion of Honor by France in Memory of War.

New York policemen have been parading up and down Fifth avenue for more than half a century, but it is safe to say they never before received so great an ovation as they marched that thoroughfare 6,000 strong, flanked by 2,000 Police Reservists and approximately 1,500 visiting policemen from cities in the metropolitan district.

Mayor Hylan, Police Commissioner Enright and all of the regular and special Deputy Commissioners led the column of marchers, who started out from the Battery at 11:25 A. M. The column proceeded north in Broadway to Twelfth street, then west to Seventh avenue and north in that thoroughfare to Fortieth street, where the column turned east marched to Fifth avenue and then south to Twenty-second street, where it disbanded. The reviewing stand was at the World monument, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

Two incidents occurred during the parade that made it unusually impressive. The first was the calling of a halt at exactly 1 o'clock, at which hour the bodies of 2,000 American soldiers who lost their lives during the war arrived at the army piers in Hoboken. The head of the column had reached Fortieth street between Sixth avenue and Broadway. The 9,500 marchers stood at attention and thousands of onlookers bared their heads while the buglers in the twelve bands sounded taps.

The second incident occurred at 1:20 P. M. when the Mayor and his commissioners reached the reviewing stand. Gaston Liebert, French Consul General in New York, who had been sitting in one of the boxes, walked into the center of the street, and, after briefly apologizing the work of the New York Police Department during the war, pinned the medal of a Knight of the Legion of Honor on Commissioner Enright. M. Liebert said it had been arranged as a surprise, but Mr. Enright admitted later that he had been "tipped off" a few days ago that something out of the ordinary was going to happen during the parade.

It would be futile to single out any unit in the parade as that which received the greatest applause, but it is safe to say that the visiting police units from the cities in the neighboring States received a full and running ovation of plaudits. Michael T. Long, Chief of Police of Newark, N. J., commanded the visiting police regiment. John Tracy, Chief of Police of Paterson, N. J., and Chief Patrick Kely of Plainfield, N. J., were his aides. The regiment was made up of two battalions, the first of which was composed of policemen from Newark, Paterson, Stamford and Bridgeport. It was headed by the Newark police band. The second included police units from Jersey City, New Haven and Mount Vernon, and was headed by the Jersey City police band.

The rifle regiment of the department made a particularly good showing. Nearly all the members of this unit are world war veterans, and they carried themselves with the bearing that comes only from long military training. Their alignment was perfect and their highly polished rifles shone brightly as they filed past the grandstand. The sun, which had been playing a hide and seek game all morning, burst forth in all his radiance as the head of the column reached Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue.

As M. Liebert pinned the medal on Commissioner Enright the Police Band played the national anthem and the Police Glee Club, just a block to the north, sang. The Consul-General then kissed the Mayor in strict French military fashion and was followed in

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FRENCH PIN HOPE ON BIG LOAN BY BANKERS HERE

If Berlin Accepts Ultimatum and Reparations Question Is Settled.

PARLEYS IN PROGRESS

Led to Believe Credit in U.S. Is Good for Billion Dollars.

CAN REALIZE MONEY NOW

German Bonds Not Marketable for Some Years, Hence the French Substitute.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 7.

The French Government is preparing to issue a very large loan in America in the event that Germany accepts the allied ultimatum and the reparations question is settled. Consultations with American bankers are going on here daily, but the details of the loan cannot be fixed until after May 13, by which time the Germans must meet the allied demands. If a settlement with Germany is reached French financiers believe France's credit will be good for at least half a billion, if not for a billion dollars. In this they seem to have received encouragement from American bankers here.

The loan will be a private one, issued like the Franco-British loan during the war. The proceeds will enable France to continue advances for the devastated regions until such time when she can realize on the German reparations securities.

The idea behind this proposed loan, as was explained by an American banker to-day, is that the German reparations bonds will not be marketable to any extent in America for one or two years, or until the American public is convinced of Germany's good faith. France, in the meantime, must have money, and her promise to pay is perfectly good in America to-day. France can begin to realize money immediately by issuing her own loan in the United States, which, in a sense, will be based on her realization later on the German securities.

American Bankers Confer.
With the reparations question settled American bankers now in consultation with the French Government, including representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co., are understood to have given it as their opinion that France can without great difficulty pull through her financial troubles on the basis of the London solution of the reparations problem.

The amount spent in the devastated regions alone averages 15,850,000 francs a year, but France has been obliged to entirely stop making these advances pending the collection of money from Germany, but the advances to the ruined areas will be resumed immediately if the American loan project goes through.

An estimate that it will be a year or two before the German bonds will be negotiable in America has been made by one of the highest American authorities.

American and French bankers base their French credit estimate on the fact that practically no French Treasury bonds are now outstanding in the United States. Since last November more than \$200,000 worth of these bonds have been taken up, in addition to \$10,000,000 interest on war stocks purchased and \$20,000,000 worth of private financial obligations among American friends.

Pressure on Berlin.
With such a loan issue in view to help France out, American and other world bankers here not only are bringing all pressure possible to bear to get Germany to accept the London agreement, but are preparing to put all the support they can behind the Briand Government if it is assailed in the Chamber of Deputies for subscribing to the London agreement. That the proposed American loan, regarding which daily consultations are going on with the French Ministry, will be used as a strong card in Premier Briand's defence is certain. THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here learned of these negotiations from a high source to-day.

The American bankers who are now interesting themselves in helping France realize money immediately are greatly encouraged by the decision by the Washington Administration to participate in the allied councils. They have been assured that America will have the role practically of arbiter in these councils and that its decisions will be accepted.

Although France's military preparations to occupy the Ruhr Valley are continuing actively, these Americans profess confidence that Germany will accept the allied ultimatum. Thus they are going ahead with the conversations with French finance officials and with their plans for the loan knowing what the international bankers are doing on the German side.

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REPARATIONS PARLEY HOLDS UP KNOX PLAN

House Will Not Take Final Action on Peace Resolution Until Critical Situation Now Prevailing in Europe Has Cleared.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 7.

Final enactment of the Knox resolution for a separate peace with Germany will be delayed at the request of President Harding, pending further attempts to settle the reparations controversy and clear up the present critical situation in Europe, in which the United States will take part through Ambassador George Harvey, American representative in the Allied Supreme Council.

This was learned to-day from Republican leaders of the House, where the resolution is pending after having been rushed through the Senate last Saturday. It is the understanding in the House that the President's decision to participate in the deliberations of the Allied Supreme Council at London is responsible for the delay in declaring a separate peace.

The Harding Administration, having accepted the allied invitation to take part in the deliberations of the Supreme Council, does not wish to have the United States take any step which might embarrass the Allies or interfere with the general spirit of cooperation. The uncertainty of the effect which a declaration of a separate peace with Germany would have at this important juncture is responsible for the suggestion that the Knox resolution be laid aside temporarily to await foreign developments.

Republican Leader Mondell said the resolution would not be considered for two weeks, and indicated it might be delayed until well into June. Chairman Porter of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that consideration of the resolution by his committee had been indefinitely postponed.

There was talk that the delay added significance to reports that the Administration is still considering whether the Versailles Treaty minus the League of Nations could be ratified.

There was a general feeling in the House that the immediate enactment of the Knox resolution might cause the foreign policy of the United States to be misunderstood, and might delay the reparations settlement. House leaders gave every indication that a settlement of the reparations question, which they believe will come within a month, would cause prompt action on the resolution.

KORFANTY READY TO RAZE SILESIA OVER ULTIMATUM

Warns He Will Lay Waste Country if Forced to Evacuate.

SPEAKS TO AMERICA

Fighting for Self-Determination, Says Leader of Polish Rebels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, BEUTHEN, May 7.—"If we are forced to evacuate Upper Silesia we will leave it a pile of ruins so not one brick remains on the other," Michael Korfanty, dictator of the Polish insurgents, told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent last night. "We are fighting the fight of another Ireland," he went on, "and to America we say you propagated the phrase self-determination and we intend to defend this principle to the last drop of our blood."

The heaviest fighting since the uprising took place yesterday at Glatzen, where the Poles sustained 200 casualties. This town is headquarters in Upper Silesia of the Orzech, Germany's illegal militia. The Poles captured it, although the resistance was desperate.

The correspondent was the first newspaper man to reach the headquarters of the leader of the Polish uprising and he talked with him for two hours. Korfanty moves with his staff from town to town. He is in a buoyant mood, defiant and clearly is out to compromise the Allies to the best of his power. He commands 60,000 insurgents and his followers say they can raise 200,000 more.

The 60,000 are not yet all armed, but supplies are coming rapidly from Poland. Forty per cent. of the insurgent officers served as officers in the German army and their commander-in-chief, Wolewa, a wealthy proprietor of a printing establishment in Beuthen, was a Hussar from Posen. An attempt to obtain arms from the arsenal at Ostrowa was frustrated, although the building was attacked by thousands.

On the whole the Polish Government is fairly passive and the French apparently have completely abandoned the frontier councils and sentries are no longer posted to prevent intercourse. The result is there is free gun running and transportation of supplies.

The insurgents have a well organized army and at Glatzen the correspondent saw Red Cross commissary and signal corps units. The troops, using siege methods, are occupying the outskirts of cities and are cutting off the water, gas and electricity. There was fighting yesterday in Katowitz, where a cart filled with rifles was driven into town and arms distributed among civilians. It led to an immediate attack by the French. There was desultory firing for several hours afterward.

Korfanty gives a simple explanation of his own dismissal by the Polish Government. "It was for making excessive propaganda," he said. "If I had not been discharged the Warsaw Government would find itself at war with Germany and would lose its good standing with the Allies. I determined on an uprising when I learned the Allied Commission had recommended giving Gleiwitz and Rybnik to the Poles. That meant only 25 per cent. of the downtrodden people would be free."

"I hope to be able to avoid conflicts with the Allies and an optimistic of being able to move them to negotiate with us. I have issued orders that where allied troops make resistance our men are to withdraw. They withdrew at Katowitz and Beuthen when the Allies resisted."

This last statement is only partly true, as there was fighting at Katowitz and Beuthen when the Allies resisted.

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.

The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

U.S. PARTICIPATION SOLELY DESIGNED TO ASSERT RIGHTS

Washington Officials See No Step Toward Membership in the League of Nations.

VITAL ISSUES PENDING

Administration Recognizes Allied Organizations Will Deal With Matters Involving America.

CRITICISM IN SENATE

Harrison Attacks Decision, Democrats Generally Approve, Irreconcilables Show Resentment.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 7.

President Harding's conditional acceptance of the allied invitation to participate in deliberations of the Supreme Council, the Council of Ambassadors and the Reparations Commission, is a move to protect American rights everywhere in the world. It should not be interpreted as having any other purpose or as likely to lead in any other direction, according to views expressed in official circles here to-day.

The Administration recognizes that these allied organizations will deal with the important world problems in which the United States is interested and that the only practical and common sense way for this nation to assert its position is at those conferences. Not only the reparations question but others in which this country is vitally interested will come before the Supreme Council.

Some Vital Problems.

Some of these are:
1. The oil resources of Mesopotamia.
2. American rights in Yap.
3. Maintenance of the "open door" policy in China.
4. Protection of the interests of the United States in the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.
5. Formulation of disarmament policy.

Pains were taken in Government quarters this afternoon to explain that the decision of the President is in no sense a step toward future American membership, even conditionally, in the League of Nations, or American meddling in foreign affairs that do not involve the rights and vital interests of the people of the United States.

Nevertheless, there were undercurrents of dissatisfaction among treaty "irreconcilables" in the Senate to-day over President Harding's acceptance of the allied invitation. The "mild Republicans" acquiesced in the move and the Democrats approved it. The incident was made the subject of debate in the Senate, confined almost entirely to a further attack by Senator Harrison (Miss.) on George Harvey, Ambassador to Great Britain, because he has been designated as the President's official representative on the Allied Supreme Council.

Col. Harvey's Position.

Senator Harrison, ostensibly debating the emergency tariff, accused the Republicans of inconsistency.

He said it was "worse than an insult to send to the Allies one who has insulted practically every one of them and who because of the views he has expressed is not in position properly to represent the ideals of America."

Senator New (Ind.) reminded Senator Harrison that former Secretary of State Coby had called Colonel Harvey at a banquet in London "an accepted and cultivated gentleman."

"He did not include 'able,'" Senator Harrison replied. He said that Secretary of State Hughes is "leading the Republican party back into the League of Nations."

There was no open criticism from the irreconcilables, but they feel distrustful of the move and predictions were heard that ultimately there will be a showdown in the Republican ranks.

Statements were made by Senators McCormick of the Foreign Relations Committee, Capper (Kan.), Jones (Wash.), Warren (Wyo.), Lenroot (Wis.), Pittman (Nev.) and Pomerene (Ohio), members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senatorial Views.
Their comments follow:
Senator McCormick—"It is my understanding after a talk with the President that the representatives are merely observers and will not have any voting powers. Of course, an Ambassador is an official of this Government in his capacity as Ambassador, but in his participation in the council he is unofficial."

Senator Pomerene—"It begins to look as if Republican leaders now believe that great international problems cannot be solved by staying on the side of the United States taking its dominant position in the world. I believe it will be followed by the Democrats."

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